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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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7627 日二十月二

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.

二拜禮 號三月四英曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GERMAN ANTI-DYNASTIC MOVEMENT.

France Disfavors Negotiations with the Kaiser.

London, April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French Press is increasingly urging that the best method to strengthen anti-Hobenzollernism in Germany, and to assist the German peace movement, is for the Allies to declare that they will not negotiate with the Kaiser.

German Reactionaries Busy.

London, April 2.

The political situation in Germany is most interesting. The Prussian ultra-Conservatives are fighting tooth and nail to stem the growing movement in favour of a reform of the Prussian electoral system, which is the most antiquated in Europe, but they find little sympathy elsewhere.

Liberal newspapers urge a change, since Prussia cannot remain the only feudal regime amidst a totally changed world.

Russia and the "Cursed Hohenzollerns."

London, April 2.

Addressing a demonstration outside the Dams, the Deputy, M. Skobeleff, who is also President of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, said:—"The most redoubtable enemies to liberty are the Kaiser and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they rid themselves of the cursed Hohenzollerns."

THE DOMINION STATESMEN.

Glowing Tribute by Mr. Walter Long.

London, April 2.

Mr. Walter Long, presiding, in the House of Commons, at a luncheon given to the representatives from the Dominions, said he rejoiced in their presence in London at this juncture. He cordially welcomed the Indian representatives, and declared that the Empire would emerge from the war stronger and greater than ever. "This gathering of the Dominions' representatives is fraught with immense possibilities, and from it will emerge an Empire such as we have never seen before." Mr. Long referred to General Smuts, amid loud cheers, as a soldier-statesman, full of courage and wisdom, who had acquired the right to advise and help us in this time of stress and difficulty.

General Smuts received an ovation rising to reply. He said that he wished that General Botha had been there to reply with Sir Robert Borden, but he was still bearing his burden in South Africa, which no other man could bear—(Cheers). He frankly confessed that what impressed him most was the United Kingdom's war effort, which surpassed imagination. This effort and spirit were the pledge that all would end well—(Cheers). The effort of the Dominions was also marvellous. Canada alone had made an effort equal to that of Britain at the time of the Boer War. He paid a tribute to the Indian troops, saying he had never commanded more loyal or braver men, and the same was to be said about the Australians and the New Zealanders.

BRITISH REVENUE.

A Bright Prospect.

London, April 2.

Financial experts regard the revenue returns as an extraordinary testimony to the capacity and patriotism of the British taxpayer. The excess gives the prospect that the revenue in 1917-18, on the existing basis, will be not less than 800 millions. It is pointed out that last year's increase will be more than sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund on £1,000,000,000 of War Loan. Indirect taxation has contributed 22.1 per cent.

THE RUSSIAN CHANGES.

Republican Movement Growing.

London, April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that military demonstrations in favour of a Republic continue. A Reserve cavalry regiment, with all its officers, rode to the Dams carrying a banner inscribed:—"The first cavalry regiment of the Republican Guard."

Bulgaria's Affected Delight.

London, April 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, M. Rudolavoff, the Sobranje, like Herr von Bethmann Hollweg and Count Dr. Baumbach, affected ostentatious delight at the Russian peace proposals, conducting to the ancient friendship of the Russo-German.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES AGAINST TURKS.

New Points Occupied.

London, April 2.

A Russian official wireless message states:—"We repulsed a Turkish offensive in the direction of Pundjivan, and occupied Mistaque, Potahm and Sarpaul in the direction of Kasynkin. The Turkish retreat towards Kasynkin continues."

RUSSIAN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

London, April 2.

A Russian official wireless message states:—"Our torpedo boats destroyed two merchantmen off Anatoli, and destroyed two hangers in the region of Koryund."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

Strength of St. Quentin Position.

London, April 2.

The strength of the St. Quentin position can be judged from the fact that it is defended by men behind separate belts of wire, and is well protected from the rear.

The enemy is using a new field gun which out-ranges all its predecessors, having a range of two thousand yards. He is also employing light guns, drawn by a pair of horses.

There are numerous traces of the effectiveness of our gunners. One German graveyard contains two thousand graves.

The Great German Graveyard.

London, April 2.

German correspondents wax sentimental on the subject of the great German graveyard left behind on the Somme, where every German village has sacrificed its manhood. German children whisper the word "Somme," for no river runs so red with blood or is so flooded with tears. At the same time the correspondents sulk in the devastation of the evacuated country.

British Capture Croisilles.

London, April 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says:—"We have made an important advance in the more northern sector, and have carried the desperately-defended town of Croisilles; also Longette and the stubbornly-contested village of Doignies."

A British force, advancing from the direction of Vermand, has captured successively the villages of Vilecholle and Aitilly, so our line now forms an arc around the splan on which Bois d'Holmon is situated, being about half a league north and west of Savy.

Nearly four hundred killed and wounded Germans were counted and picked up after we occupied Savy.

French Pushing Along.

London, April 2.

A French communiqué states:—"Our patrols pushed on to the north-east of Dallon and north of Oisieres, in the region of St. Quentin, as far as the enemy's lines, which they found strongly occupied."

Pursuing our success to the south of the Ailette, we threw back the Germans beyond Vaux Aillon. We captured 120 prisoners and five machine guns yesterday.

Our fire stopped several enemy counter-attacks on positions which we recaptured to the west of Maisons de Champagne.

Germans Admit Loss of Ground.

London, April 2.

A German official wireless message says:—"Fighting developed on the roads from Espinasse to Croisilles and Cambrai, and also to the west of St. Quentin. Strong Franco-British forces gained ground, after heavy losses. The French progressed in the neighbourhood of St. Remy and the Oise-Aisne canal."

THE BATTLE OF GAZA.

Huge Enemy Casualties.

London, April 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that in the recent battle at Gaza, the total of British killed was under 400 while the enemy casualties amounted to 8,000.

Fuller Details.

London, April 2.

An Egyptian official message gives a further description of the Gaza operation. It says that Wadi was occupied without any resistance being offered, and, in order to compel the enemy to fight, General Dobell decided to attempt the capture of Gaza by a coup de main. The first line was captured on March 28, and seven hundred prisoners were taken. The German commander then moved up three columns, which our mounted forces delayed.

Owing to fog and lack of water, the operation was not completed, and we took up a defensive position to the south of Gaza.

We heavily repulsed a Turkish attack on the 28th, remaining in occupation thereof.

The enemy's casualties are estimated at 8,000, and we took prisoner 950. Our killed numbered under 400.

Small parties of British, numbering under 200, who are believed to have penetrated Gaza and to have been cut off, are missing.

GERMAN WAR BABIES.

A Serious Problem for the Enemy.

London, April 2.

War babies are becoming a serious problem in Germany, 360,000 being already supported by the State.

FLYING CORPS CASUALTIES.

London, April 2.

It is officially announced that the week-end casualty list includes the names of forty-four Flying Corps officers.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, April 2.

A German official wireless message says:—"A Russian attack on a seven-kilometre front in the Us Valley broke down."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BARROW STRIKE.

Patriotic Appeal by Trade Union Executives.

London, April 2.

The Executives of the Trade Unions concerned in the Barrow strike have appealed to the strikers, in the interests of themselves, the Trade Unions and the nation, to resume work to prevent the necessary strong measures by the authorities.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

London, March 28.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Bess emphasized the seriousness to India of the prohibition of the import of coffee by the United Kingdom, and urged the Imperial Parliament to allow the import of the Indian coffee crop under licence.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was communicating with the Board of Trade on the subject.

In reply to Col. Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj was considering the recommendations of the Committee regarding the granting of the same rate of exchange for rupees into krans to the troops in Persia as to the Indo-European telegraph officers in Persia. A decision would be reached as soon as possible.

Replying to Major Waring, Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Wakefield, the Director General of Revenue at Hyderabad, had drawn the attention of the Raj to the possibility of using certain material for the manufacture of munitions. Experiments showing the utility of the material had not yet established its superiority over other materials; consequently final decision regarding its employment had not yet been taken. (Delayed in Transmission.)

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Enemy Again Driven Back.

London, April 2.

A French communiqué says:—"Between the Somme and the Oise there has been intermittent artillery firing and between the Ailette and the Laon-road we captured several trenches and strong points. East of Neuville-sur-Margival the enemy, after a vigorous defence, was driven back to the outskirts of Vauxillon and Taffaux suffering heavily. 108 prisoners and 4 machine guns were captured. Both artilleries were very active west of Maisons de Champagne."

Heavy Firing on Belgian Front.

London, April 2.

A Belgian communiqué says:—"There has been continuous artillery firing over the whole front, especially in the region of Dixmude."

Kultur at St. Quentin.

London, April 2.

The British are not within sight of the spires of St. Quentin, where the Germans, after months of luxury and licence, had begun to loot the museums, picture galleries, etc. Part of the town is already ruined by fires and explosions.

WHINING FOR PEACE.

Berne, April 2.

Telegrams from Vienna emphasise the fact that the Austrian Foreign Minister's statement of 31st March is on all fours with von Bethmann Hollweg's statement in the Reichstag and that both statements are intended to show the complete unanimity of the Central Powers on all questions.

The Bavarian press has now joined the peace chorus, declaring that Austria and Germany are ready to enter any practicable way leading to an honourable peace.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

The Government's Determination.

Petrograd, April 2.

Prince Lvoff, receiving some pressmen, repeated the Russian Government's determination unswervingly to fulfil its treaties and agreements with the Allies to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion. Free Russians would not bow before an invader who had been striving to humiliate them. Victory over the Kaiser would be a victory of democracy over the strongest bulwark of reaction in the world.

Another Plot.

Petrograd, April 2.

The Government has ordered the removal to Petrograd of all persons detained with the ex-Tsar at Tsarskoe Selo. The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna and a number of the suite of the Grand Duke Boris have been arrested for supposed connection with a plot to proclaim the Grand Duke Nicholas as Tsar.

AMERICANS EXCITED.

Washington, April 2.

Everybody is on the tip-toe of expectation of President Wilson's message to Congress on Tuesday.

Messages from patriotic societies are pouring into the White House supporting President Wilson.

Special trains are proceeding to Washington with war delegations.

The pacifists are equally busy and are advertising wholesale in favour of arbitration.

(Continued on page 2.)

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.90.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 28.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's report, dated March 28, states that the market generally is quiet. The fall in price is due to the absence of competition, with the demand for Indian coinage. The fact that quite a moderate enquiry, which had to be filled, caused a rise of 7/16 of a penny yesterday, proves the uncertainty of the market and the smallness of the supply. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected, but the undertone remains good.—Delayed in transmission.

WAR COMFORTS.

Big Output by Hongkong Workers.

Since the beginning of the year the following articles have been made by the "City Hall Working Party" (under Mrs. Stubbins Head) for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, of which Lady May is the local President and Mrs. Stubbins the vice-President:—

In January.—248 shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 13 dressing-gowns, 10 waistcoats, 4 pillows, 56 bed-jackets, 14 pairs pyjamas, 5 pairs invalid boots, 57 vests, 12 scrubbers, 24 milk-covers, 30 mops, 35 muffers, 138 pairs of socks, 8 caps, 58 pairs knee-caps, 4 pairs cuffs, and 3 pairs mittens.

In February.—19 dressing-gowns, 137 shirts, 132 vests, 14 surgical shirts, 118 bed-jackets, 23 reversible bed-jackets, 71 pairs pyjamas, 38 pillows, 83 scrubbers, 9 pairs invalid boots, 203 milk-covers, 1 pocket-book-making in all, a total of 1,680 articles, all of which, by the kindness of Messrs. Shawson, Tomes & Co., have been despatched to the Head Branch of the Guild in London.

The Helena May Institute (under Mrs. Jordan), the Catholic Women's League (under Miss Lousin), the Peak Club (under Mrs. Gale), and the City Hall (under Mrs. Stubbins) Working Parties have, in addition to the foregoing, made for the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild during January and February the following hospital necessities:—15,283 rolled bandages, 59 stump bandages, 621 many-tail bandages, 19 fannel many-tail bandages, 18 head bandages, 329 eye bandages, 1,194 swabs, 20 shirts, 28 medical shirts, 4 body-belts, 60 caps, 47 pairs operation stockings, 3 pairs bedsocks, and 42 wash cloths. Total 17,737 articles. They also sent 40 packs of playing cards, 5 boxes of candy sugar, and 1 parcel of magazines.

To Mrs. Alabaster, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild is indebted for the following list of woollen things which had been knitted for the Guild by ladies in their own houses:—

407 pairs of socks, 188 muffers, 54 pairs knee-caps, 67 caps, and 37 pairs operation stockings. Total, 663.

KATHLEEN REED-DAVIES.
(Hon. Secretary).

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

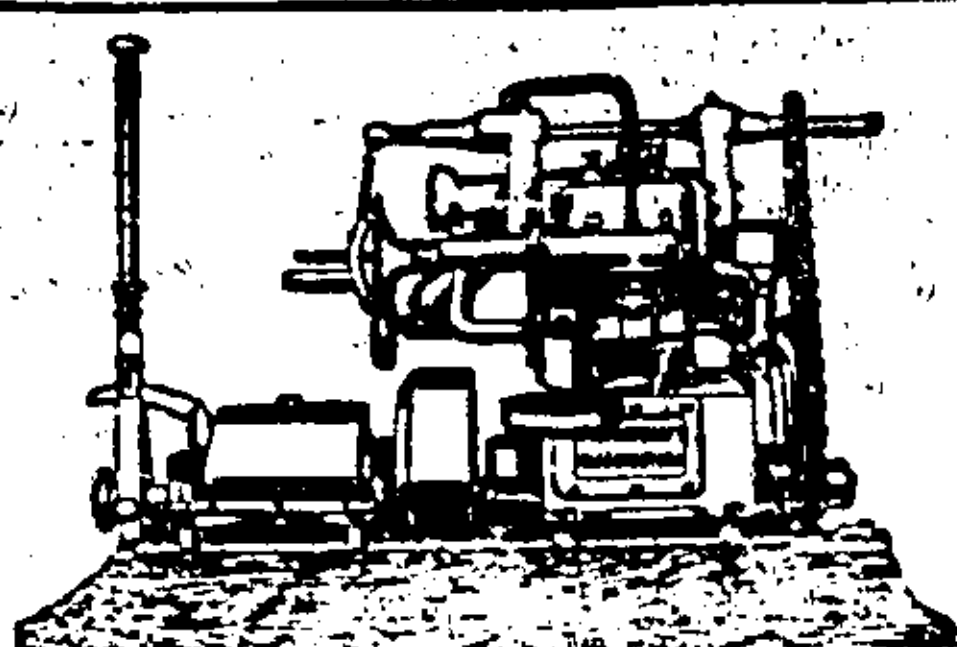
Paul Duffaut Concert.—Theatre Royal: 9.15 p.m.
Clerke's Orque, Kowloon.—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema.—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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CABLE LAID 5 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Agents.

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THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this entirely incurable malady.
(Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. LEE, a Chinese graduate
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in European schools and universities in
China for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans
to read Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first-class certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Cantonese.
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language are requested to write, care of
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It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
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We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of First Class Quality. Try
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NOTICES.

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PHONE 27.

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2 H.P. 5 H.P.

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manipulate
than a
one-cylinder
motor.
It is easier
to start, more
powerful, and
more reliable.
Swedish
make.



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2-Cylinder
Portable
Boat Motor
on the Market.
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Magnet
Ignition.
Perfectly
balanced.

2 H.P. MOTOR.

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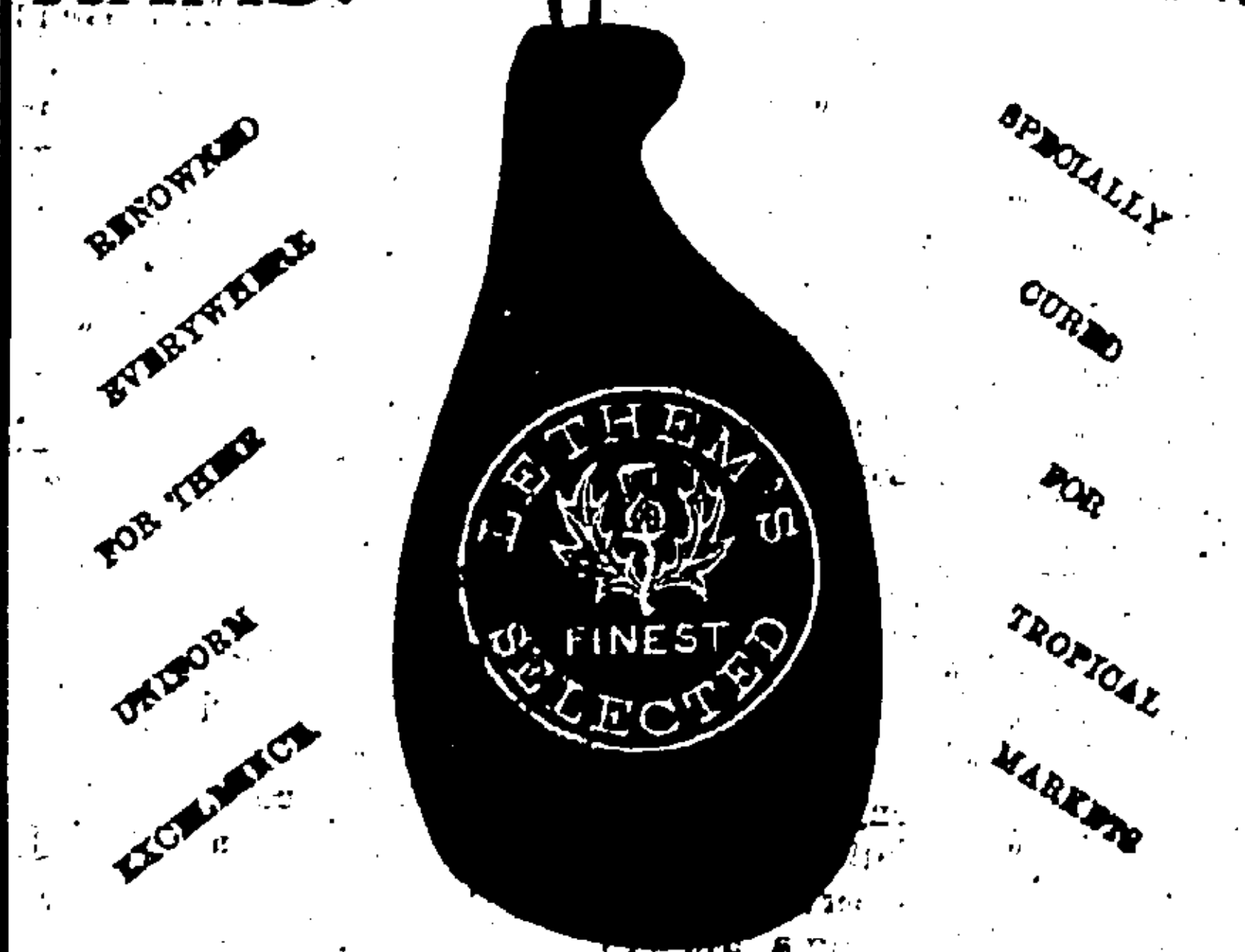
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GENERAL NEWS.

Without a Permit.
An up-country planter went
aboard a ship of war in Colombo
Harbour, with a naval officer, but
without a permit signed by the
proper authority. He was fined
Rs 200.

Death from Rash Motor Driving.
Before the Chief Justice, Sir
John Jackson K.C., and a com-
mon jury, at Singapore the other
day, the case was continued in
which Sarja bin Sarba, a Java-
nese motor driver stood charged
with causing the death, by a rash
act, of a Bengali named Ramdwar.
His lordship in his summing up
to the jury, made mention of the
great amount of rash driving
which was going on in Singapore.
He, personally, had seen three
motor accidents quite recently.
The jury retired for a few
minutes only, and returned a un-
animous verdict of guilty. Sen-
tence was deferred.

Red Cross Fete at Bangkok.
On March 10 at Bangkok a
British Red Cross fete was held,
which proved very successful and
the net profit is likely to be about
£5,000. Those in charge of the
fete, no less than those who were
there as guests, thoroughly en-
joyed themselves, and one of the
delightful features of the whole
fete was that no one was pressed
to buy anything. The
Red Cross staff, of a mot-
or car, a motor cycle, and
and detachable motor was
a big attraction, over 2,000 tickets
at ten shillings each being sold. The
Palace of Change also attracted
much attention, and a limerick
competition was responsible for
some humorous and topical efforts;
dinner was served at the fete
grounds and the menu was much
enjoyed. In the auction hall the
sale of the evening was that of
the flag presented by Her Majesty
Queen Alexandra which was
eventually bought for 15,000
shillings. During the evening actual
cash was paid to the Treasurer of
nearly £15,000, and donations
up to Saturday had reached
nearly £6,000.

Perak Planters' Association.
The annual general meeting of
the Central Perak Planters'
Association was held in Ipoh last
week when Mr. J. S. Ferguson
presided. After the report and
statements had been submitted
the Chairman brought up the
question of festivals of labourers
and suggested that it would be a
good thing if the Association
divided on the number of
holidays to be granted for
each festival, but after some
discussion it was felt that each
district should decide on this
question for itself. A large num-
ber of coolies had absconded
during the year and the Chair-
man suggested the adoption of
discharge tickets as the best
means of reducing this evil. This
system was strongly criticised
and a brisk discussion ensued.
On a vote being taken nine mem-
bers voted for the Chairman's
suggestion and ten against and
the matter was dropped. The
question of man-power and quar-
antines were also discussed.

Penang's Fire Brigade.
The annual report of the
Penang Municipal Fire Brigade
Department for the year 1916 by
Mr. A. W. B. Hamilton, the Chief
Officer, states that the total
revenue amounted to \$3,975.85
and the total expenditure
\$197,08.67. During the year
there were ten calls to fires or
supposed fires and eleven false
alarms from Street Alarm Boxes;
four of which were malicious
and seven from other causes.
The only fire which might
have been disastrous, had
not the motor tenders been sent
for as a precaution, was that
which broke out in the roof of the
Supreme Court on December 3.
There were three ships on fire in
the harbour during the year—the
Glenagly, Van der Parra, and
Pelous. The first named proved
a very serious outbreak. It should
be definitely laid down, Mr
Hamilton thinks, what amount of
assistance (if any) the Municipal
Fire Brigade is to render to the
Harbour Board.

If you have lost your appetite
and the big variety of
dainty dishes of the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE is sure to tempt
you.

NOTICES.

Firm in Hongkong.

WATSON'S

COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR
NEURALGIA & MALARIAL HEADACHE

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints Lodge,"

Howley

Blackwater

Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. — of the Buffs) who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Colds."

Prepared only by

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone No. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917.

THE GERMAN IN CHINA.

The regulations to be observed by Germans in China, to hand by yesterday's mail, undoubtedly constitute one of the most important documents to which a Chinese Cabinet Minister has ever put his name—since, for the first time in her history, China herein asserts her claim to be treated with the respect paid to Western countries, and lays before the subjects of a foreign Power some definite orders, which they must obey on pain of punishment. The regulations are too lengthy to admit of reprint in our columns, but the gist of them has already been wired to Hongkong by our Shanghai correspondent. The document has been drawn up in a thoroughly courteous and dignified spirit, and it leaves little room for misunderstanding on the part of those to whom it is addressed. It brings home to the Germans the fact that they are no longer entitled to the extra-territorial rights hitherto enjoyed by them, and are therefore subject to Chinese law—any infringement of which will forthwith be seriously dealt with.

In acting as generously as she is trying to do by the Germans, China will deserve to rise in the world's estimation. The army men are to be interned at some place in the interior; but others, so long as they behave themselves, give up their arms and report regularly to the officials, may go about their ordinary avocations. While all of us will feel that China is behaving very gracefully in the matter, we shall be less ready to own that the lenient fashion in which she is handling the enemy is quite just to herself. When she knows the Hun as Britain and France have had cause to know him, she will probably see that to deal gently with him is to waste one's consideration. When the soldiers and sailors are interned there will still be an uncomfortably large Hun population (the men of which have received a military training) at liberty, and many of them—notably the Lutheran missionaries—have acquired a very considerable influence in various quarters. Such people have it in their power to get possession of Government secrets and to stir up revolutions or pro-German outbreaks pretty much at will. The commercial men among the Huns, too, have still plenty of money, and no nation in the world knows better than they how to make gold the handmaid of crime. Lying reports and scurrilous rumours will fly through the country, carried by Chinese in German pay, and, so long as the Huns are left at large, China will be sitting on the edge of a crater.

Already, without doubt, the Germans are laughing at their kind hosts, mistaking their forbearance for fright; for the Hun, like all other savages, is convinced that gentleness is merely a sign of weakness or of fear. Already, too, they are beginning to take advantage of the situation, for yesterday's vernacular press reported that eight Germans, found in possession of contraband, have been sent under escort to Peking. If this happens at the very beginning of the rupture of relations, what may we not expect in the fulness of time? In order that the ends of justice may not be defeated, it is unquestionably the duty of the representatives of the Allied Powers, as well as of all influential Chinese subjects of any of those powers, to represent to the Peking Government the absolute necessity of interning every Hun throughout the country, whatever his occupation. The Chinese as a whole—even some of those in authority—are still not too well informed as to the brute-like love of doing mischief which is inherent in the Boche nature; and therefore they should be instructed forthwith. If they had seen—as France and Belgium have seen—some of their choicest works of art wantonly destroyed by these barbarians, they might take a little less tolerant view. China means well, and her best men are as anxious as they can possibly be to play the game; but she still has to learn that the worst and most dangerous kind of savage is he whose native coarseness and cruelty have been developed and accentuated, instead of expelled, by education.

The Cinema and the Novel.

Cinematograph patrons will have read with interest a statement in our "Miscellany" of yesterday, to the effect that "Vanity Fair" has been put before the public in moving-picture form. Though most good Thackerayites may well wonder how it can be possible to do anything like full justice to the greatest British master of fiction even on the legitimate stage, leave alone the cinematograph, they must yet feel that it is a promising sign that there should be any sort of demand for this class of film work. Unfortunately we are not likely to see the example of putting standard books on the screen very widely followed—for two reasons. The classics in English fiction are all out of copyright; therefore after one film has gone to an enormous expense in producing a film version of such a book, there is nothing on earth to prevent another firm from coming along with a cheaper version, and reaping where the first firm has sown. In the second place, as somebody—we believe it was Canon Lyttelton—said the other day: "It is only the rubbish which really pays." There is no getting away from this lamentable fact. American "comedy"—save the mark!—and the outrageous nonsense of which the modern sensational serial is composed, will attract thousands, where high-class drama will not draw tens. Therefore if decent theatre-goers are to be catered for at all, it can only be through the agency of a State subsidy, for it is absurd to expect a film-making firm to lay out thousands of pounds on a picture which only the minority will care to patronise. Seeing that the cinematograph is going to be, in the very near future, one of the most powerful factors in the world—for good or for harm—it is certainly the State's duty to throw its influence on the "good" side and to enable the moving pictures to become a genuine educative force.

According to the records of the Botanic Gardens, the total rainfall for last month was 3.13 inches. Rain fell on seven days, the heaviest fall being 1.77-inch, on the 27th.

Rubber Dividend. Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 11s. 0.75, making 11s. 1.85 for year ending December 31, 1916.

The new programme at Clarke's Circus at Kowloon is the best yet put on by these popular entertainers. Every item is unusually good and we can strongly recommend the entire programme as a good cure for downheartedness.

The Colony's Death-rate. According to the mortality returns presented to the Sanitary Board this afternoon, the death-rate in the Colony for the week ending March 11, was 18.00 per thousand per annum, as against 17.3 last year.

What the Thief Missed. A dealer living at 145, Des Voeux Road Central has reported to the police that a thief visited his premises, and from an unlocked safe stole \$1,600 in bank notes. He overlooked, however, \$350 in notes and \$1,900 in subsidiary coin.

The Colony's Health. During the past week there were seven cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony (three British and the rest Chinese), none terminating fatally. There were also six fatal occurrences of small-pox (all Chinese) and one fatal case of diphtheria (Chinese).

Rat Returns. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held this afternoon, it was shown by the rat returns presented that during the week ending March 17, 2,181 rats were caught, of which none were found to be infected with plague. In the following week, there were 2,197 rats caught, of which two were infected.

Faulty Scales. Four shopkeepers were charged at the Police Court this morning with being in possession of scales which were faulty. One trader at Quarry Bay had a scale which was 15 per cent. out, and his Worship inflicted a fine of \$25. Another one, who had a scale which was 10 per cent. against the purchaser, was fined \$15. Two others, who had scales showing only a slight discrepancy, were fined \$5 each.

Too Late. A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium. A Revenue Officer said the opium was found concealed on defendant's person in Connaught Road Central. Defendant said he had had it given to him, and thought it was a teaspoon. A fine of \$1,500 was imposed. Some time after the case had been dealt with, Mr. Mattingley appeared, and said he had been instructed to defend. Would his Worship re-open the case? Mr. Wood replied that he did not think so, but if Mr. Mattingley would look into the case, collect the evidence and see if there was anything wrong, then he could come before him again.

DAY-BY-DAY.

MAKE FRIENDS OF YOUR CREDITORS, BUT DON'T MAKE CREDITORS OF YOUR FRIENDS.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.9/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 143rd anniversary of the death of Oliver Goldsmith.

To A Correspondent. "Experientia Docet."—Your letter will appear to-morrow.

Whist Drive. The fortnightly whist drive of the Royal Naval Yard Police will be held in the Mess Room on Wednesday evening, play commencing at 8.30 p.m.

To-night's Concert. His Excellency the Governor and Lady May have signified their intention of being at the concert to be given by Mr. Paul Dufault at the Theatre Royal to-night.

March Rainfall. According to the records of the Botanic Gardens, the total rainfall for last month was 3.13 inches. Rain fell on seven days, the heaviest fall being 1.77-inch, on the 27th.

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RIFLE SHOOTING.

H. K. Volunteer Reserves v. "The Rest."

On Saturday, the H.K. Volunteer Reserves met, at King's Park range, a team representing the Rest of the Colony. In view of the forthcoming Interport match against Shanghai, that on Saturday has been aptly described as an Interport trial match. Each team consisted of twelve men, the best ten scores counting, there being no handicap for the use of aperture sights, the match being held under Interport conditions.

The selection of the team to oppose the H. K. V. R. was entrusted to Messrs. Manuk (H. K. V. C.), Wallace (H. M. S. Tamar), and Grimes (B. E.). Unfortunately several of the first nominations, including Mr. Franks, D. S. P. (R.) and Sergt. Small (K. S. L. I.), were unable to accept the invitation to shoot for the Rest.

The Reserves shot exceptionally well, making the very fine average of 92.5 per man for the ten men, and winning by the wide margin of 81 points. Lee, Cpl. Goodman made a possible at 500 yards. All the Reserves except Lieut. Thornhill used aperture sights. Pte. A. Jenkins made the highest score for the day, 99, a "magpie" at both 500 and 600 yards ranges spoiling what would otherwise have been a fine score.

C.P.O. Cree, H.M.S. Tamar, using open sights, made the very creditable score of 93, the highest for the Rest, several of whom used aperture sights.

At the conclusion of the match tea was served.

The full scores were:—

H. K. V. R.

	200	500	600	Total
Pte. A. Jenkins...	33	33	33	99
Cpl. E. O.	28	35	31	94
Pte. H. Elson...	32	33	29	94
Cpl. E.	31	31	31	93
Carpenter...	31	28	33	92
Pte. J. Simpson...	31	28	33	92
Pte. A. Brock...	31	31	30	92
Sgt. G. H. M.	29	32	30	91
Bannerman...	29	32	30	91
Q.M.S. E. W.	30	31	30	91
Dawson...	30	31	30	91
Q.M.S. J. O.	31	29	30	90
M. McKay...	31	29	30	90
Corpl. J. A.	27	32	30	89
Lyon...	27	32	30	89

Counted out:—

Q.M.S. D.	28	31	29	88
Tollan...	28	31	29	88
Lieut. A. M.	23	25	79	
Thornhill...	23	25	79	

362 369 361 1092

"The Rest."

	200	500	600	Total
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G.P.O. G. Gree...	29	33	31	93
(Navy)	29	33	31	93
Mr. H. Heath...	31	32	27	90
(Taikee R.C.)	31	32	27	90
Mr. Eldridge...	28	22	29	89
(Taikee R.C.)	28	22	29	89
Sgt. Grimmett...	31	31	27	89
(Police)	31	31	27	89
Capt. Murray...	29	29	30	88
Scott, (H. K. V. O.)	29	29	30	88
C.I. Sirdar...	31	32	25	88
Khan, (H. K. P. R.)	31	32	25	88
Q.M.S. Black...	28	28	28	84
(B.E.)	28	28	28	84
Capt. Taylor...	28	29	26	83
(B.G.A.)	28	29	26	83
Corpl. O.	30	27	26	83
Grimes, (B.E.)	28	28	23	79
Q.M.S. Williams, (B.E.)	28	28	23	79

Counted out:—201 301 272 844

Sgt. Pitt (H. K. P.)

Mr. Wright,

(Dockyard R.)

U) ... 27 27 21 75

347 353 313 1015

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 31, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 13 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,164	\$175,925
Last Year: ...	11,785	161,048
Increase: ...	399	14,877

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending March 31, 1917:—

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE SIGNALLERS.

Presentation to Army Instructor.

For some five months the Signalling Section of the H.K.V.R. has been coached by Cpl. Lloyd, K.S.L.I., who is shortly leaving the Colony. Last night about 15 members of the section adjourned to the smoking room at the Volunteer Headquarters, where they presented their instructor with a handsome silver cigarette case containing a cheque.

The presentation was made by Sergeant Mitchelmore, who said that he had been called upon to make a pleasing presentation to Cpl. Lloyd, who had been their instructor for the last five months. He could hardly mention—they were so numerous—the many services he had rendered them. He had mapped out a splendid programme for them which had proved not only extremely instructive, but also of great interest. He (the speaker) was sorry that Cpl. Lloyd would not be able to stay in Hongkong to see the result of his work. But if it was any comfort to him, they could inform him that they were out for first-class results. The relations between the members of the section and their instructor had been most pleasant. The least they could do was to hand over to Cpl. Lloyd this small token of their appreciation and regard.

The cigarette case, he hoped, would prove useful and would serve as a permanent memento of the happy associations that had existed between him and the Signalling Section of the H. K. V. R. They wished him all success for the future. They knew that he was anxious to get away to where he was going; they knew he was eager to take a hand in the great job that was going on in the West. They also knew that he was eager to uphold British traditions and British ideals of integrity and justice. Sergeant Mitchelmore concluded by saying they were completely assured that the recipient would do as well elsewhere as he had done here, and the best wishes of the Signalling Section went with him.

In a brief reply, Cpl. Lloyd said that they had taken him completely by surprise. He did not deserve anything from them. He had been happy in the work. He thanked them for their very kind sentiments. When they got through their examination, he trusted that they would be well satisfied. He was sure that they would all make good signallers. Lee, Cpl. Lloyd's health was then drunk, three hearty good cheers and a rousing "tiger" also being given.

PAUL DUFALT.

What He Will Sing To-night.

The first concert of the Paul Dufault season of three concerts will take place to-night at the Theatre Royal at 9.15 o'clock.

For his opening number, the tenor will sing the familiar aria, "Celeste Aida" from Verdi's "Aida." Mr. Dufault's first group of songs will include the "Boat Song," "Au Pays" and "Lorraine," songs new to our public. The second group of ballads comprises "A Spirit Flower," a dainty French song, "Le Sais-tu" and "How's My Boy." This last song is of an essentially modern type, being a musical colloquy between a sailor and an old mother, making an amusing inquiry for the sailor son, who will never return. According to the Press, it has created a sensation everywhere through Mr. Dufault's forceful and sympathetic rendering. A grateful innovation on to-night's programme will be the printed English translation of all the French songs. This is due to Mr. Dufault's belief that no song can be thoroughly enjoyable unless its words are completely understood. With Miss Bindley, Mr. Dufault will be heard in the duet from the fourth act of "Romeo and Juliet." The booking is at Montreux.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Just how much aid and comfort has the United States rendered to the Allies in the course of two years of the war? asks the New York Evening Post. The highest value on American co-operation with the Entente has always been placed in Germany, where it has become a commonplace that the Allies would have been crushed long ago but for America's munitions and supplies. The next highest appraisal is probably to be found in this country, based on our enormous war exports. What we do not stop to do is to compare our own contribution to Allied resources with the total effort of the Allies. Figures compiled by the *Journal of Commerce* show that in the years 1915 and 1916 our exports of war material of all kinds, from explosives to food and clothing, amounted to \$2,679,000,000. This is an impressive sum, to be sure, but it needs to be placed side by side with the twenty-one billion dollars which England has spent on war up to date. France, Russia, and Italy together have easily spent twice as much as Great Britain. The Entente expenditures as a whole can be safely estimated at between sixty and seventy billions of dollars; of that amount less than three billions has been spent in the United States.

Another way of testing the validity of the German charge that American munitions saved the Allies from defeat is to compare the export figures for munitions in 1915 with the figures for 1916. In the former year, the Entente purchases amounted to \$232,000,000. In 1916, they amounted to nearly \$814,000,000. If the precarious military situation of the Entente is to be gauged from the quantity of munitions it was compelled to import, the Allies must have been many times worse off in 1916 than in the year before. The facts are, of course, just the other way. The year 1915 was the year of Germany's greatest achievements and of the Allies' greatest peril. By the beginning of 1916 there was no more talk of a crushing German victory. The contest of endurance was on. Germany settled down to her great defensive. If the Allies, therefore, managed to get through their critical year with a minimum dependence on American munitions, something more than the effect of American shells must account for the frustration of German hopes of victory. And again: if the Allied effort is to be measured only in terms of American munitions, how was it that the year 1916 brought them no such success as would follow from an increase of about 300 per cent. in their importation of American munitions? America has undoubtedly given valuable assistance to the Allies, but it is absurd to suppose that our aid has been decisive. It is a matter of record that the Germans were bitterly complaining of American shells months before our shells could have reached the battlefield.

They were brave old times thirty years ago, when Rudyard Kipling was just coming into fame, remarks the *Singapore Free Press*. His stories were offered to some newspapers outside England, at quite a moderate rate, and the *Free Press* published several, including *The Mark of the Beast* and *The Bridge Builders*. Later, no paper that had not the wealth of Astor behind it could afford the serial rights of Kipling. Still times do change. Not very long ago Mr. Kipling wrote three articles on the submarine service of the Navy, and they were widely published, but alas for fame, after some of them had passed through the sub-editor's hands and under his curlew pen. Then it was said that the author was paid a large sum for these articles. But there is no truth in that statement. He wrote them, gratuitously, to help the cause. Like so many men nowadays who are not out for cash, but to do their bit.

HONGKONG SHIPPING LAW.

Some Comments on the New Bill.

(CONTRIBUTED).

[A member of the mercantile marine writes us as follows:—The leading article in your issue of the 31st ult., on the proposed new shipping law for Hongkong, should assist in serving more than one useful purpose. To give adequate prominence to the matter, from the point of view of those likely to be adversely affected, would entail too long a letter, so I would thank you to accept the accompanying article, voicing some of the opinions of the British deck officers at present in river-boats flying the British flag. Thanking you for the eulogistic remarks contained in your leader.]

The proposed amendment to the Shipping Ordinance recently put through its first reading by the Legislative Council cannot, if it becomes absolute law, fail to improve, in more ways than one, conditions in the British Merchant Service. From the point of view of the men now in the vessels which fly the British flag on river trade, there is, however, one very serious objection to the wording of Clause 2, inasmuch as, taken literally, it places them in the position of being under a guillotine, which may at any time, with or without reason, be released and find its billet in the neck of an individual who had, may be for many years past, expected better treatment. Of course, it goes without saying that no respectable employer would ever dream of so treating his respectable employees, by taking undue advantage of the absolute letter of the law; neither would the employee be, of necessity, obliged to live from day to day in a cold sweat regarding the possible forthcoming of "to-morrow." Still, as at present worded, Clause 2 is undoubtedly, a bone that sticks in the throats of the great majority of the men referred to. If, on the other hand, the Act succeeds in reclaiming the undesirable mentioned, or purging the British Merchant Service of them for good and all, it will not have been passed in vain.

In a few cases, no doubt, the possibility of the \$400 or so per month saving will be welcomed by the owners, but such owners cannot be included in the category of "respectables." A pity it is that the wording of Clause 4, is not as plain English as that of Clause 2, otherwise the "mixed feelings" you refer to would be more equally shared at the present moment, for it is not only the nautical profession that is guilty of harbouring undesirable.

It is passing strange that river boats which formerly carried three British officers in both deck and engine room departments are now likely to be compelled to carry one Britisher only on deck and one in the engine room. This reduction of the British staffs on board a British ship, of say, 1,000 to 2,000 tons, must result in additional duties, labour and responsibilities on the master and chief engineers, many of whom have grown old in the service and have conscientiously given of their best to their employers. What will these men do, practically alone, in the typhoon season?

If an accident occurs, will they be relieved of any responsibility on which they shoulder the entire blame? In the event of illness, or incapacity of any kind, who will take charge of either department? It used to be a crime of magnitude to send a vessel to sea short-handed; are the Huns teaching us to legalize crime? In the not too unlikely event of piracy, fire, stranding or collision, necessitating prompt action, could one master only (the one engineer being in the bowels of the ship most likely) hope to control, single-handed, a riotous mob of anything from 500 to 1,000 natives? Boats have to be lowered and operated, fire hose or gun has to be handled, and all by one man, whose time is altogether taken up trying to save ship and life. Ridiculous!!

FRENCH WAR CHARITIES.

Strong Appeal to Hongkong.

The Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong War Charities Committee sends us the following extract from a letter received from a Hongkong lady who is nursing the wounded in France under the French Red Cross:—

"You didn't say how much money you made for the Star and Garter Fund. I hope it was a lot and suppose it was, since Hongkong is such a generous place. I wish you would remember out there that the Star and Garter Fund, the Prince of Wales Fund, etc., are supported all over the world, and that the French Red Cross does not get a tithe, in fact one hundredth part, as much money as the English War Charities do. They are doing perfectly heroic work. I can't tell you how economical they have to be of every sort of thing in the French hospitals, how little the poor pouls gets of the luxuries which are lavished on our tommies and how nearly nothing he can buy for himself out of his wretched pay of five sous a day. Even his tobacco costs three times what it does for our men, and matches cost about as much for two boxes in France as for twenty in England."

"At our hospital in Honfleur we need our bandages and compresses over and over again, washed, put in chloride of lime, sterilized until there was not a thread left. There are 220 beds there, and we have a record of fewer deaths than any hospital of its size in France taking equally serious cases, and yet we have not one single wheeled chair in the place. When I went there there was not a single flannel bed-jacket to say nothing of pyjamas—no comforts of any sort. When the poor chaps went back half-clothed to the trenches it was in their old clothes, washed and mended it is true, but so inadequate to keep out this terrible cold of France that eats into men's vitals who have lowered vitality from illness."

"I have begged and scraped in England and America, and people have done splendidly and given generously shirts, sheets, towels, bandages, swabs, games, all sorts of things, but it isn't much when you think of the need. Can't Hongkong help them? Do ask someone to start something for Hospital Auxiliaire 113 Honfleur and we should be so grateful. They are our allies and such splendid allies."

"The Canadian Red Cross sent us heaps of drugs and dressings etc. in October, and the English Red Cross some more in December. We have some things bought from the proceeds of France's Day in London, but we need heaps more."

"Two friends are giving me a motor car for the wounded, and I am hoping to get enough money to buy them at least one wheeled chair, but I want more. I got them games last year, but most of them are now worn out, as the poor dears had only one chess board to amuse themselves with, and two dirty packs of cards in the whole establishment, when I went there. Any old games would be appreciated. Money or flannel shirts or socks or games or wicker chairs, anything, everything could be used."

Belgium and Tariff Question. The Peking Jih-pao reports that the Chinese Minister to Belgium has wired to the Wai Chiao Pu to the effect that the Belgian Government is ready to agree to China's proposal regarding the tariff revision if it is agreeable to other Powers, but cannot agree to the postponement of the Boxer indemnity for ten years, as the period is too long.

Finally, as one pertinent question of a few only of the many which might, and probably will, be pitted against this new law, are the adequate complements of British deck and engine room officers at present in ships flying the Chinese flag to be allowed to remain in those vessels?

SPECTATOR.

LAWN TENNIS.

Some Interesting Tournament Games.

Increased interest is being manifested in the matches played in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament, for the attendance last evening was the largest seen this season. Doubtless the fact that Ng Sze Kwong, last year's unsuccessful championship finalist, was playing the well-known player N. E. Kent in the Championship was the main attraction, and those who witnessed this game were treated to a good display of high-class tennis.

The first set went to Ng Sze Kwong by 6/3, and it was in this that the different styles of play became clear. The Chinese player is notoriously strong in back-line play, and while there is length kept on the returns he is well suited. Kent made the mistake of adopting that style as well, for if he had gone in for more of his well-executed short volleys he would have succeeded in gaining far more points. It was when he got up towards the net that he did best. The second set was a long one, sixteen games having to be played before a decision was reached, Ng Sze Kwong getting the better of the tussle. In the last set, Kent was playing not nearly so good, and he lost by 6/2.

Another well-known player was knocked out of the Championship Singles, this being H. Hancock, who was beaten by Wong Po Kung after four sets had gone. The play between these contestants was fairly close all the way through, but the display of the Chinese aspirant did not impress one with the idea that he would go very far in the competition. In the same event, H. A. Nisbet, who was the Colony's champion for so many years, had an easy task in defeating F. A. Redmond. The full afternoon's scores were:—

Championship Singles.—Ng Sze Kwong beat N. E. Kent, 6-3, 8-7, 6-2; Wong Po Kung beat H. Hancock, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3, 8-8; H. A. Nisbet beat F. A. Redmond, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Handicap Singles "A."—S. M. Soeters, (reco. 4/8), beat E. Abraham, (reco. 3/8), 4-6, 6-4, 6-2; S. E. Green, (reco. 3/8), beat T. King, (reco. 15/1), 6-3, 10-8; Captain Milner Jones, (reco. 15/1), beat A. B. Raworth, (reco. 6/8), 6-0, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B."—J. R. Wood, (reco. 1/1), beat L. Winkler, (reco. 3/8), 6-2, 18-20. Owing to the length of the second set, the match was not finished.

HOPE.

The flowers bloom, then slowly fade and die.
No longer does their fragrance fill the air
With scents from nature's treasure-house, so rare;
No longer does their beauty greet the eye.
Our senses now they cease to gratify.
Yet in the pod full many a seed they bear
Which holds the germ of life and doth prepare
To-morrow's flowers for the summer sky.

So with the pleasures we oft over-rate,
Whose silent footsteps fade as doth a flower—
A moment's gladness, then they seem to elude,
But, as the flowers, by dying, recreate
Themselves, can we not hope that God will doer
Joy with the germ of many a future joy?

NEMO.
Hongkong, April 2, 1917.

Explosion in a Japanese Coal Mine. Tokyo, 22nd March.—An explosion occurred at the Matsushima coal mine at Matsushima in the prefecture of Nagasaki on the 19th March, and forty-one miners who were in the pit were killed and several injured. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEED BEEF

AND

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and we guarantee complete satisfaction.

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FOOTBALL.

K.S.L.I. Re-play To-morrow.

The re-play of the match between the A. and D. Companies of the K.S.L.I. to decide the 2nd Division Football Championship, is to take place at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow at Happy Valley.

It will be remembered that these teams drew, both having scored a goal, on Saturday, after extra time had been played. The referee and linesmen will be the same as on Saturday.

H. K. P.C. v. R.E.
These teams meet to-morrow at 4.45 p.m. The Club will be represented by:—Goldenberg; Black, Bailton; A. N. Other, Stewart, Redger; McNicol, Chasels, A. N. Other, McTavish and Clemo.

SAKURA BEER



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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Teak hatstands, easy chairs, teak writing tables, blackwood flower stands, marble clocks, pictures, ornaments, etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glass and electro-plated ware, etc., etc.

Single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, etc., etc.

Also
1 Adams Cabinet.
On view from Wednesday, the 11th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young Man age 22 with 6 years clerical experience. Has a good knowledge of Typewriting, Book-keeping and General office work. DESIRES POSITION, salary moderate. Address Box 1272 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER DOG. Collar has license tab No. 67 attached. Answers to name of "Kim" Reward. Finder please telephone to K. 169, or send dog to 21, Humphrey Building, Kowloon.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

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SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

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LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira....		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama		
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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	5th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.

1st class to London G4348. (£71.100), return G4437. (£122). to San Francisco G4250, return G4437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu. Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENSIN	Huichow	5th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	5th Apr. at 4 p.m.
WUHAIRWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHOWANG	Sungkiang	6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th Apr. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chintua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sunkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Apr. 3, 1917.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 3rd April, at 11 a.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	SUN., 8th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailing: from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thurs., 5th Apr. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
KOBE & Moji	Yatsing	Fri., 6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA via Amoy	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 10th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs., 12th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tick is can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at 1 o'clock when inducement offered.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labrid, Tawau and Labud Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wailai and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Colombo Harbour and Life Saving.

Following a recent ship casualty off Colombo, there has been an animated debate in the Ceylon Legislative Council on the life saving arrangements in connection with Colombo and other harbours in Ceylon. An unofficial member moved for a Commission or Committee to enquire into the matter, and made out a good case, which the responsible official in his reply strengthened apologetically. But when the resolution was put to the vote, the President, the Brigadier General in the absence of the Governor through illness, voted No and carried the day by his casting vote. It may be assumed that the wit of Colombo when the next amateur play comes on, will manage to introduce a ship-wreck scene, in which the first question to the shipwrecked vessel will be "Have you the permission of the Port Authority for this wreck?"

Dutch Pacific Service.

The Rotterdam Lloyd, a large Dutch shipping company, plans to open a regular trans-Pacific service with seven large liners, says a despatch received in Tokyo last week by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from its Singapore office. These liners will run from Batavia to San Francisco, touching at Singapore, Hongkong and Japanese ports. The first vessel on the service sailed from Singapore March 17, and is the ship that is away the German diplomatic party. The Rotterdam Lloyd owns 35 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 183,200 tons, and it is reported has 56 more steamers under construction. This company owns the Kawi, which recently visited Japan en route to San Francisco. The seven steamers have been running between Holland and the Netherlands Indies, via Suez, but it was decided recently to run to American ports, via Japan, at least during the period of the war.

Against Submarines.

If merchant ships were to make use of the smoke screen they would find it to be a very effective defence against submarine attacks. If a merchant ship, on sighting a submarine, turns at once to windward and chokes off the draft of her fires, she can throw behind her a heavy cloud of smoke which would be very baffling to the enemy. If the ship were an oil burner, the screen would be particularly effective, for oil smoke is dense, slow to dissipate, and settles low upon the water. The submarine would hesitate to use her superior speed to close in on a ship which she could not see, particularly if she knew that the merchantman, as soon as the submarine became visible through the smoke, would be prepared to open on her with a 6 inch gun. Merchantmen should be armed with nothing less than a 4.7 or 6 inch gun, since these in the hands of a gunner at a 1000 yards would be sure death to a submarine steaming on the surface. The armament should consist of four of these guns, one forward, one aft and one on each beam. "Scientific American."

Steamers on the Upper Yangtze.

Foochow, March 12.—Communications on the river are improving, one might almost say every month as it passes. A small steamer has been making regular trips all the winter between Chungking and Wanhsien. She has accommodation for about 50 or 60, and charges double the passage money charged by the large steamers when they run. She should soon pay for herself. At the present time all round the city, along the river banks, and on the hillsides are great racks covered with vegetables drying which, when dried, will be pickled and shipped to Shanghai. This industry has grown very rapidly during the past few years. It has become one of the leading exports from this port. The robber bands are still very active up the little river and now and then show themselves on the Yangtze. A week ago two missionaries, Ricker and Hamilton, were on their way to Chungking by houseboat. A day's journey from here, not being able to make their stage, they anchored at a lonely place and had a call from the robbers just after night. As soon as they found that there were foreigners on board and that they had no soldiers with them they retired. The Chinese boats do not fare so well. A few days ago a small boat was held up and the people robbed. They got away with \$200 or \$300. The situation has improved very much, however, during the past few months. During the last four months between 500 and 600 robbers have been executed. "N. China Daily News."

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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

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P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

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EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 25.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 21.
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 4th APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,908. | S.S. Sul Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANHONG (First Floor), Opposite the Bank of China.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

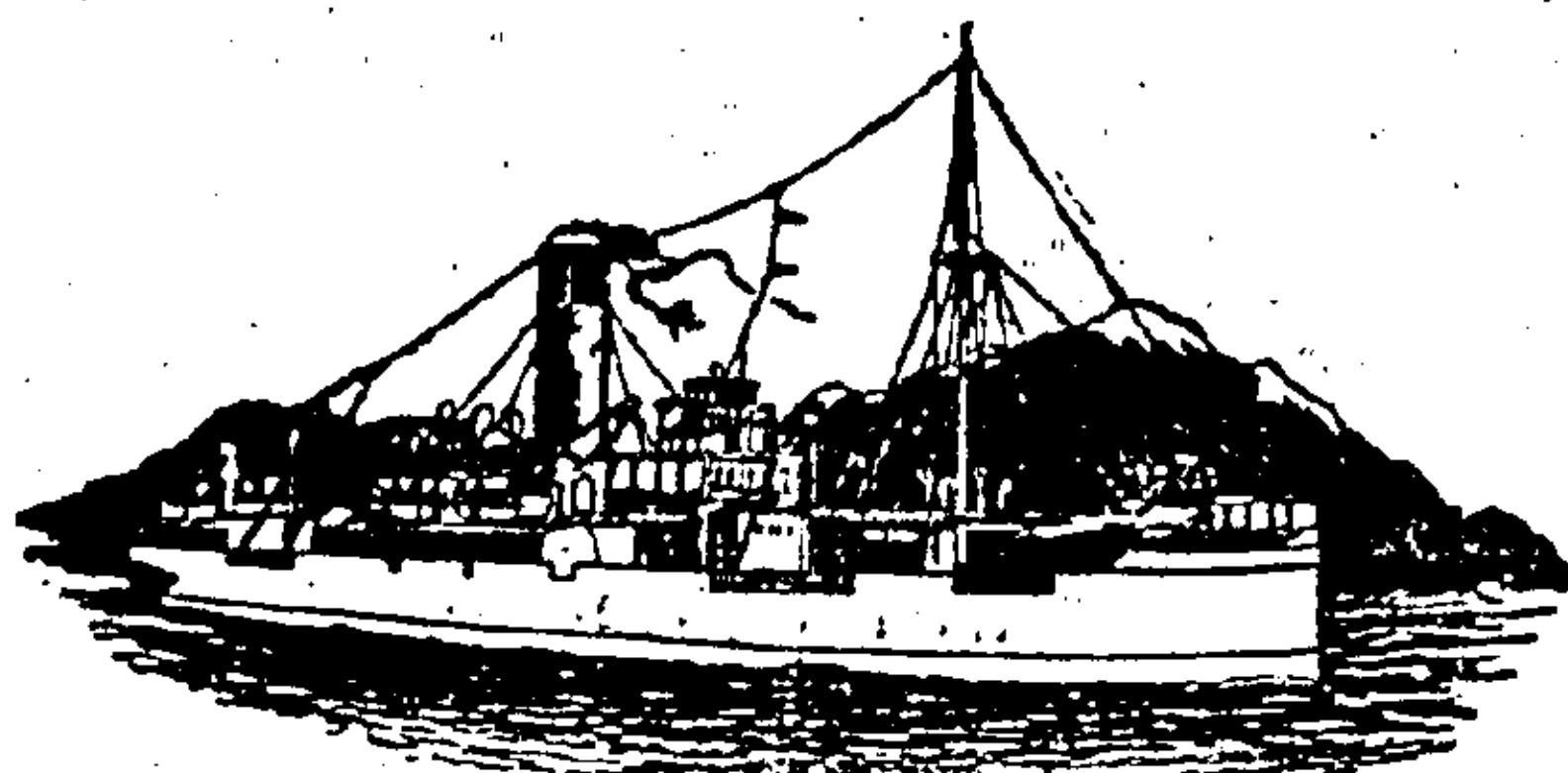
GRAVING DOCK.

78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions, who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of

Choicest Hams.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED &
REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.
LOW WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandeliers. Nos. 34, and
37, Hing Loon Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 514.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The S.S. CHINA arrived at Yokohama
on March 30, 1917, and is due in Hong-
kong on Monday morning, April 4.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Dis- patched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Goentoor	J.C.J. L.	6, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C.M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P.M. S. S.	25, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T.K. K.	28, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	20, Apr.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Awa M.	N.Y. K.	1, May.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N.Y. K.	1, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T.K. K.	9, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P.M. S. S.	21, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenro M.	T.K. K.	23, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T.K. K.	5, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P.M. S. S.	20, June.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T.K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	3, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	3, Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	3, Apr.
Sundakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	5, Apr.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	5, Apr.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	5, Apr.
Manila via Amoy	Loongwan	J. M. Co.	6, Apr.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	6, Apr.
Kobe and Moji	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	6, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8, Apr.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	9, Apr.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	10, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kasa M.	N. Y. K.	12, Apr.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	12, Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	12, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	13, Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	13, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangon M.	N. Y. K.	19, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	28, Apr.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"van WAERWICK."

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 6th
April, 4 p.m. will be subject to
rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 5th April,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby
informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th
April at 5 P.M. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will
be examined on 5th April, at
10 A.M. Claims against the
Steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

NOTICES.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY
CELEBRATIONS.

(SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY)
SCENES FROM
SHAKESPEARE

will be given at the

THEATRE ROYAL,

on MONDAY, APRIL 23RD

AT 9.15 P.M.

The items to be presented in
costume and on a draped stage
will comprise the following:—
Jester's Prologue. (Henry
VIII.)
Twelfth Night. (Kitchen
Scene)
Hamlet. (Platform Scenes)
Midsummer Night's Dream.
(Ballet)
King John. (Hubert and
Arthur)
As You Like It. (Jacques'
Soliloquy)
Merry Wives of Windsor
(Basket Scene)
Henry V. (Before Harfleur)

Fanner of St. George

(with vision of St. George)

The Epilogue from Sir Edward
Elgar's "Banner of St. George"
and other choral items will
be given under the supervision
of Mr. Denman Fuller, by a
chorus of 100 voices.
The Band of the 74th Punjab
will be in attendance under
Bandmaster J. W. Christian.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM
SHAKESPEARE"
THEATRE ROYAL,

AT 9.15 P.M.

AUCTION

of
Seats in Centre of Dress Circle,
TO ENGLISHMEN

by

H. P. WHITE, Esq.,

SMOKING ROOM,

HONGKONG HOTEL,

Noon on WEDNESDAY,

April 4th.

All are invited to attend.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP

COMPANY LIMITED.

N INTERIM DIVIDEND of
FIVE DOLLARS per Share
has been Declared and will be
payable at the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation
on or after WEDNESDAY the
4th April.

The REGISTER of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY 31st March, to
WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both
days inclusive, during which
days no Transfer of Shares can
be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will
be ready on WEDNESDAY the
4th April, and may be obtained
on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

CHINESE IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT 7 %

Silver Loan of 1886 E.
61st. Half Yearly and Final
Drawing.

INTEREST due and drawn
bonds of this Loan will be
payable at the Offices of the
Corporation on and after the
31st March, 1917. List of drawn
bonds can be obtained on application
to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
Agents issuing the Loan,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1027.



100

FROM THE PULPIT.

A Meditation for Passiontide.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
 "He saved others, Himself He cannot save."—Mark 15, 31.

Of all true words ever spoken in jest, this word was surely the truest and the most abhorrent. The saying thrown out in mockery was indeed true, and that in both its parts. "He saved others": those who condemned him admitted that; they were familiar with His life. They had seen Him going about doing good. They had watched while the sick and the poor, and the sinful gathered around the Lord and received of the virtue which went out from Him. They had listened while he had the offender go and sin no more. They had looked on while He threw the field of his charity and His authority around the outcast and the hopeless. No one ever denied that the Son of Man had engaged Himself to seek and save that which was lost.

What a testimony is borne to the Lord in this heartless taunt thrown at Him in His agony: "He saved others." And what a revelation of human nature that men could be found to scorn and hate Him just for the good which they beheld in Him. But so it was. There is a spirit in this world which is fundamentally out of sympathy with the redeeming work of God. There are great many men who do not really love their kind, and to the extent that you fail to love your kind you are bound to be out of sympathy with Christ. The ill-placed taunt carries at the dark hidden core of it a fundamental scepticism and jealousy and contempt which reveal the worst that is possible to the mean heart of man.

These scoffers did not really want the lost to be sought and saved. They despised the common people and hated the Lord for loving them. The world as it was, suited them very well and they did not want it altered. Their own position was one of privilege, and they saw a threat to it in every word or action of the Lord which offered hope to the sufferers and burden bearers, opened doors to the sinner and unclean. "The friend of publicans and sinners," as they called Him, was secretly disliked by those who thought that the publicans and sinners were just where they ought to be. The work of saving men is always resented, more or less openly, by many. They think it a needless or useless interference with what it suits them to regard as the laws of God or the course of nature as the case may be. Even religious men can be laid hold of by this ugly spirit. Religion with many is mainly a matter of privileges, which they possess, not principle of love which possesses them. Strange but true it is that men and women professing themselves to be saved through Christ can be indifferent and cold to every attempt to have the same salvation extended beyond themselves or their classes, or their nation or race—the very spirit of the decadent Judaism which crucified the Lord of Glory.

"He saved others," that is the point at which many nominally Christian men and women really part company with Christ, are out of sympathy with His universal work, and become debilitated and argumentative, turn critical, hideous and refrigerative. Welike things left when once they are adjusted to suit ourselves. We fail in love to our brother men, and therefore in sympathy with the Lord Who came to save them. That is one of the things which are published in the Cross, and surely shamed out of us as we read it there—man's contempt and jealousy of his brother man, which brought forth this sneer at the Christ in the hour of His mortal suffering: "He saved others."

The other part of this unholy sneer was also true: "Himself He cannot save." Not that His power had failed Him; more than twelve legions of angels were at His command. The mockers no doubt thought it was otherwise, and listed such sorceries as remained

to them with this reflection. They had always demanded some "sign" from Him, some display of power which would put His Messiahship beyond doubt, as if outward signs were of any avail in the absence of inward sympathy. The Lord would never give them a sign, so now they had contrived one. They wanted to know whether He was the Son of God, and they put Him on the Cross to see. And on the Cross He remained, a "sign" indeed for that day and for all time.

"Let the Christ, the King of Israel, come down from the Cross," they sneered, "that we may see and believe." The old excuse of the heart out of sympathy: Let us see and we will believe. Meet us on the material plane. Convince us by the arguments of the market place. We have not sufficient of the evidence that appeals to us. Many a conscience silences itself so, and we need not doubt that the man who plotted against Jesus drew some sort of solace from the excuse—it has even been suggested, in mitigation for Judas. "If Thou be the Christ, tell us plainly," they used to demand. They refused to read the answer from His life, and now had put Him to the risk of death: let Him prove them wrong if He was able.

But "Himself He could not save," and that just because He saved others—the malicious jeer carried its own answer. He knew from the first that the Cross lay in the path of His Saviourhood, and could not be passed by. So far as we have a record of His words, there is one saying, I think, which was often on His lips than any other: "Whoever would save his life shall lose it." It seems to have been, as it were, the very motto of His sacred life, and the evangelists all record His striking use of it on the occasion of the disciples' confession that He was the Christ. He then called the people together and told them lovingly and faithfully that companionship with Himself meant fellowship with His Cross, the combined challenge and invitation which the gospel always is. "He saved others, Himself He cannot save," it is indeed a challenge and an invitation to all that is noblest in any of our human hearts, and does not life prove at every point that this gift of selfish malice enshrines one of the deepest principles of worthy living? Save yourself and you will save nobody. Seek your own and you will bring back nothing of that which is lost. Nothing is more certain than selfishness over-reaches itself. It makes the soul like the Dead Sea, which is all inlet and outlet, and through centuries of retaining everything and giving out nothing has accumulated salt till it is nothing but a sterile lake of brine. Saving all is losing everything and accomplishing nothing but harm in the course of it. Save your money, hoard it up to cater to your own heart and be a snare to your sons and daughters, and no one will be helped to bear a burden, no widow's heart will sing for joy of you, no fatherless child breathe your name to the Father in Heaven, no good work be furthered by your stewardship. Save your prudences: take care never to be called a fool for Christ's sake, never yield to an enthusiasm, never make a generous mistake: no desert will blossom as the rose for your fertilising, no wilderness or solitary place be glad because of you. Calculate, reckon, keep on the safe side of every investment of your time, your effort, your interest: you will have reward, but there will be no love in it, for love is not the reward of reckoning but of sacrifice.

What would our poor be like at this very hour but for the ungrudging sacrifices of thousands who have not thought their lives dear unto them, men who have freely given youth, strength, the joy of life, accepting danger, disablement, death itself, for the sake of country, right and justice? Our own country might have saved itself and stood aside, but could we have continued to love it, to honor it? Can any country in a position to strike a blow for the cause which has so clearly become the cause of humanity, afford for its soul's sake to stand aside? The question for such countries now is whether they are going to "keep

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Shortage of Zinc Ore.

Demand in this country for zinc ore for refining purposes amount to about 150,000 tons a year, says the Japan Chronicle. Against this demand, the domestic output of the ore amounts to not more than 40,000 tons, the deficit of 110,000 tons being made up for by imports, principally from Australia and in a very small measure from China. Since the outbreak of the war however, the zinc refining industry of this country has undergone a great development. In consideration of its great lucrativeness, Japan's capitalists of industry and merchant princes, especially Messrs. Suzuki and Co., the Osaka Mining Company, and the Osaka Ayen Kogyo Kaisha, have turned their attention to the industry, and projected undertakings, some of them already working at full blast. When all of these projects are completed, it is estimated that Japan's total requirements of zinc ore will amount to 350,000 or 360,000 tons. While the demand is thus destined to undergo a great increase, no corresponding accession to the supply is expected, but rather a diminution. Australia's supplies to Japan are limited by Britain's demands, and now amount to 100,000 tons a year. While there are fears of a future decrease in the quantity importable from Australia, there can be no ground for expectation that it may be increased unless the war comes to an end. As to China's capacity for supply, this is quite a negligible quantity. In these circumstances the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as well as the merchants and manufacturers concerned, are trying hard to discover a source of supply.

their tranquility and lose their souls, and, as we see that so clearly the large scale of this world convulsion, the question comes home as to the trend of our own lives. Is the main motive what we can get out of life, or what we can put into it? Are we living to receive, or to give? The challenge to gain one's life by losing it has come home to multitudes through this very terrible war. Perhaps there was no other way in which it would have been listened to by our generation, and therefore, so far from witnessing a breakdown of Divine government, as many appear to think, we may well be in the presence of a triumph of Divine grace. For indeed self and self-will were making a tragedy of life, whose supreme tragedy is not on the field of battle nor anywhere near it, but in the ignoble pettiness of going on living for little personal ends. It is not surprising that Christianity should seem to many to have been overwhelmed in this vast upheaval, but we shall live to see rather that the Cross has been mightily revealed, for it has found a practical exemplification in the firm resolve of millions to suffer all things and make any sacrifice for something greater than self.

When the war is over the battle of life will remain, and we may surely trust that the deep and dark experiences of this time, which yet are by no means without their lustre and illumination, will leave a better Christianity behind them.

A prosperous easy-going world has no place for the Cross. In such a world, the Cross stands incongruous, uncomprehended, neglected. But a world shaken and distraught, impoverished, stricken, at its wits' end, and turned more to that sublime exemplification and interpretation of the stress and sorrow through which alone worthy endeavors are reached, and through which, in His Son, God Himself sought and still seeks His children. "Surely He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed."—He of whom it once was said in scorn as now we repeat it in worship, "He saved others, Himself He cannot save."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Perak Tin Exports.
 The Perak tin export for the month of February, 1917 was as follows:—

Blook tin	2,348.74
Tin ore	20,353.88
Duty	342,819.22
Super-tax	16,537.23

Financial Position in America.

The weekly report of the Bank of Japan from New York, as published in Tokyo on March 15, states that the reserve deposits of the Associated Banks of New York amount to G. \$142,000,000. The loans of the Reserve Banks amount to \$127,000,000 of which the part belonging to the Reserve Banks of New York reaches \$29,000,000. The general loans have increased \$25,000,000. The general trend of the money market seemed to be loosened so that the time loans have declined 1 per cent. The calls are quoted at 2 1/2 per cent, while three-month time loans are at 3 1/2 or 4 per cent. The discounts for commercial drafts are at 4 per cent. The weekly export trade returns through the port of New York are estimated at \$80,000,000 and imports at \$34,000,000. The amount of gold influx was chiefly from Canada amounting to \$48,000,000 and from Australia via San Francisco totalling \$2,500,000. The Anglo-American exchange delivered at New York is quoted at \$4.75 4/5 but no change has been made in that of the cable exchange. At present, a new Canadian loan of \$150,000,000 at 5 per cent, is on the market. The loan is to be redeemed in 1937 and is sold at 98. Interest will be paid in Canada or at New York.

Foreign Merchants and Japanese Agents.

In a vernacular paper a Japanese merchant is quoted as saying:—"With the increasing development of direct trade between Japan and foreign countries, Japanese merchants have come to encroach largely upon the sphere of activity of foreign merchants in this country. One of the notable consequences of this state of things is the increased number of Japanese agents for insurance companies and manufacturers abroad. Instances of this fact are quite numerous in Kobe. This is a matter for congratulation, testifying, as it does, to the enhanced credit of Japanese merchants and also to the fact that their operations have become more international in character. As a matter of fact, in some cases, it is more convenient and remunerative for merchants abroad to entrust their agency to Japanese merchants than to foreigners in this country. For instance, a foreign agent here for a woollen cloth merchant in England does his business practically entirely through his agents, his day being simply that of supervising his Japanese employees. In the manner of business transactions, his case is therefore, just the same as that of a Japanese agent, but there is a great difference between the two in the matter of profit to the principal abroad. One of the reasons is that the working expenses of a foreign firm in this country are far larger than a Japanese house of the same dimensions. It is therefore expected that the number of Japanese agents for firms abroad will go on increasing."

Lung Chai-Kwong.
 General Lung Chai-Kwong, formerly Governor of Kwangtung, asked the Peking Government to allow him to come up to the Capital. He says that he has some important affairs to consult with the Government. Several days ago, says the Peking Daily News of March 26, General Lung applied to the Government for more funds which he said were needed to equip the troops which he retained for service in the office of the Superintendent-General of the mines of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before-the-war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
 B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

CANTONS.

North China.

Unions.

Yangtzes.

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires.

H. K. Fires.

SHIPPING.

Douglases.

Steamboats.

Indos (Def.).

Indos (Pref.).

Shells.

Ferries.

REFINERIES.

Sugars.

Malabous.

MINING.

Kailans.

Langkats.

Raubis.

Tronohs.

Urals.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves.

Kowloon Docks.

Shai Docks.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals.

H. K. Hotels.

Land Invest.

H'phreys Est.

K'loon Lands.

Shai Lands.

West Points.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos.

Kung Yiks.

Shai Cottons.

Yangtzepons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borncos.

China Light & P. b.

Providents.

Dairy Farms.

Green Islands.

H. K. Electrics.

H. K. Ice Co.

Ropes.

Steel Foundries.

Trams, Low Level b. & sa.

Trams, Peak, old n.

Trams, Peak, new n.

Laundries.

U. Waterboats.

Watsons.

Wm. Powells.

Morning Posts.

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY APRIL 3, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T

Demand

30 d/a

60 d/a

4 m/s

T/T Shanghai

T/T Singapore

T/T Japan

T/T India

Demand, India

T/T San Francisco

co & New York

T/T Java

T/T Marks

T/T France

Demand, Paris

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C

4 m/s, D/P

6 m/s, L/C

30 d/a, Sydney & Melbourne

30 d/a, San Francisco

4 m/s, Marks

4 m/s, France

6 m/s, France

Demand, Germany

Demand, New York

T/T Bombay

Demand, Calcutta

Demand, Calcutta

Demand, Manila

Demand, Singapore

On Haiphong

On Saigon

On Bangkok

Sovereign

Gold Leaf, per oz.

Bar Silver, per oz.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces

Chinese 10

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces

Chinese 10

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces

Chinese 10

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces

Chinese 10

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces

Chinese 10

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces

Chinese 10

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

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Hongkong 20 cts. pieces

Hongkong 10

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THREE CONCERTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHTAT 9.15
Thursday, April 5
AND
Saturday, April 7.Frederic Shipman
PRESENTS
THE FRENCH-CANADIAN TENORPAUL
DUFALTASSISTED BY
PAULINE BINDLEY, ERNEST EMPSON,
SOPRANO. PIANIST.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME:

Piano... POLONAISE A MINOR ... Chopin
Aria... CARO NOME (RIGOLETTO) ... Verdi
Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
Aria... CELESTE AIDA (AIDA) ... Verdi
PAUL DUFALT.
Songs (a) DOWN IN THE FOREST ... Ronald
(b) FAIRY PIPERS ... Brewer
Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
Duet... from ROMEO AND JULIET ... Gounod
Miss BINDLEY and Mr. DUFALT.
Interval.
Piano Solo... (a) TO THE SPRING ... Greig
(b) HARK, HARK, THE LARK ... Schubert-Liszt
ERNEST EMPSON.
Songs... (a) BOAT SONG ... Ware
(b) AU PAYS ... Holmes
(c) LORRAINE ... Sanderson
PAUL DUFALT.
Songs... (a) THE LASS WITH THE DELICATE AIR ... Arne
(b) THE BIRTH OF MORN ... Leoni
(c) SPRING'S AWAKENING ... Sanderson
Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
Songs... (a) A SPIRIT FLOWER ... Tipton
(b) LE SAIS-TU ... Massenet
(c) HOW'S MY BOY? ... Homer
PAUL DUFALT.

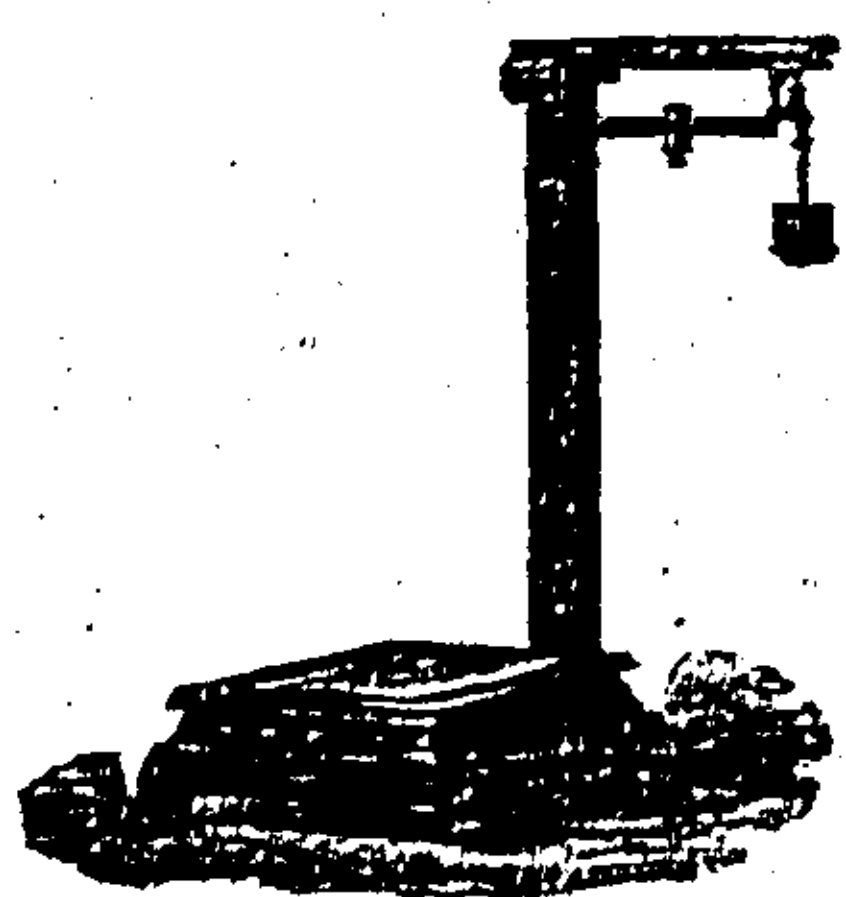
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT EVERY CONCERT.
PRICES: \$3, \$2, \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S TO-DAY.

NOTICES.

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to
House of
Lords,
The Govern-
ment Depart-
ments at
Washington,
U.S.A.
AND
The
Different
Navies and
Armies.
Sold Everywhere.
Sole Agents:-
H. RUTTENBERG
& SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HOWE'S
SCALES
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Prices on Application.

MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.FIRST FLOOR.
TELEPHONE NO. 1188.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

THURSDAY,

the 5th April, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 44 Lyndhurst Terrace

A Large Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture

Comprising:-

Silk tapestry and saddle bag
upholstered armchairs and (hes-
terfield) couches, Teak and gilt
overmantels with bevelled mir-
rors, console tables with mirrors,
Canton blackwood tables and
flower stands, Steel engraving,
Sporting prints, Cherrywood
desk and chair, Cherrywood
buffet and card table, Teak card
tables, Brasse figures, Porcelain,
White lace curtains,
etc., etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table
and chairs, Teak sideboard and
dinner wagon, glass and crock-
ery ware, Cutlery, Pile carpets
and rugs, Electric table lamps
and lamp fittings, ceiling and
table fans, etc., etc.

Double brass bedsteads with
wire and hair mattresses, Teak
double wardrobes with bevelled
mirrors, Teak bureaux with be-
velled mirrors, Marble top wash-
stands, Toilet crockery, Tapestry,
Easy chairs, etc., etc.
Bathroom and Pantry requir-
ies, American ice chest, Steel
safe, etc.

Also

1 Auto Piano (Nearly new)

with records.

1 Upright grand piano.

1 Victrola and 1 gramophone.

On view from Wednesday, the

4th, April.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:- Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

24 "L Z" Slazenger Tennis
Racquets.
35 dozen "M & T" Superior
Golf Balls.
10 dozen Slazenger Tennis
Balls.
10 pieces back stop tennis
netting.

Apply:
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.

ASAHI BEER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
demonstrated articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold. All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
ware and silver watch cases. Jewell-
ery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs in regard to parcels addressed
to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the latest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 3 p.m.

Shantauk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Satin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.Nantau and Samshui.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;
1.30 p.m.Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;
9.30 p.m.Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.Shat K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ayuma M. Jap., ex 763, Nishikawa, 2d
Apr.—Molli, 16th Mar. Coal—M.S.E.Loongane, Br., ex 1929, Gill, 2d Apr.—
Manila, 30th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.Takao, Br., ex 979, Matthews, 2d
Apr.—Hobow, 1st Apr. Gen.—J. M.
& Co.Yei M. Jap., ex 1715, Nishikawa, 2d
Apr.—Walamien, 27th Mar.; C. al
—M. B. G. E.Hongkong, B., ex 3,954, McInnes, 3rd
Apr.—Fokow, 29th Mar. Rice—
Lapique & Co.Majaga M. Jap., ex 1,200, Tarakawa,
3d Apr.—Bangkok, 27th Mar. Rice—
Chasse.Phoumpen, Br., ex 1,065, Sale, 3rd Apr.—
Sagun, 29th Mar. Rice—Chasse.Walsh, Br., ex 1,170, Pictorial, 3rd
Apr.—Sagun, 29th Mar. Rice—J. M.
& Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted

American, Swiss, & J. J. J.

Chocolates.

TIDE TABLE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.50—Pressure has in-
creased quickly over northern Japan; it
has decreased considerably over southern
Japan, moderately over N. China and
Manchuria, and slightly elsewhere. The
anticyclone has passed into the Pacific,
and another w. anticyclone is situated
to the west of Hainan. Depressions
are indicated over S. Manchuria and the
Gulf of Petchili.

Moderate northerly winds may be ex-
pected over the north part of the China
Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 3.41 inches,
against an average of 6.36 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	Northerly winds, moderate; fine.
2 Forrester Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamoo.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

April 3, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.74	34		0 dh	
Nemuro	6a	30.02				
Hakodate		29.97			0	
Tokio		29.97			0	
Kobe		29.97			0	
Nagasaki		29.97			0	
Kagima		29.97			0	
Oshima		29.97			0	
Naha		29.97			0	
Lah'ima		29.97			0	
Boon Ia		30.01			0	
Chafoo	6a	29.74	45	84	6 b	
Wahai						
Kiang						
Kiang						
Changsha		29.95	45	100	1 b	
Shanghai		29.93	50	100	2 b	
Shanghai		29.96	58	99	0 r	
Amoy	6a	29.15	60	99	1 o	
Swatow		29.15	63	94	1 o	
Taihu		29.23	64		0 o	
Tainan		29.31	61		2 b	
Koehun		29.29	63		0 b	
P'ouren		29.32	68		1 b	
Canton	6a	29.93	61	94	1 b	
H'kong		29.94	63	84	1 b	
Gap Road		29.95	63	80	1 b	
Macao	6a	29.95	63	80	1 b	
Wuchow						
Fakhoi						
Holbow						
Phu Lien	7a	30.04	61	98	1 of	
Tourane		29.98	64		2 of	
C. St. J.		29.80	75		6 o	
Asari		29.85	72	95	2 b	
Dagupan		29.79	77	88	1 o	
Manila		29.82	75	91	0 o	
Legaspi		29.81	79	89	2 o	
Taolaban		29.81	75	96	0 b	
Hollo		29.84	77	91	1 o	
Surigao		29.80	75	96	0 o	
Lobos		29.74	77	94	2 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, April 3, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 31 degrees

Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.State of Weather, b blue sky, o de-
tailed cloud, d drizzling rain, fog, g
gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, r equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

Highest and lowest temperature on the 2nd and 3rd

H.K. Observatory, April 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Pressure	Day	On	date	On date.
Barometer	29.96	19.91	29.90	
Temperature	72	65	74	
Humidity	66	81	63	
Wind Direction	E	W	W	
Force	1	3	2	
Weather	b	o	b	
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Highest and lowest temperature on the 2nd and 3rd

H.K. Observatory, April 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd Apr. to 6th Apr.

Time	High Water	Low Water
1st Apr.	10.15	4.15
2nd Apr.	10.15	4.15
3rd Apr.	10.15	4.15
4th Apr.	10.15	4.15
5th Apr.	10.15	4.15
6th Apr.	10.15	4.15

ENTERTAINMENTS

CLARKE'S
VARIETY CIRQUE.TO-NIGHT. at 9.15 TO-NIGHT.
NEW TURNS. NEW TURNS.

Children Half Price.

AT ALL PERFORMANCES.

MATINEES.

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 5.30 P.M.

BOOKING AT THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1917.

THE GREAT DETECTIVE SERIAL.

"ZUDORA."

3RD & 4TH EPISODES.

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE."

AND

VARIOUS COMICS.

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1917.

The Great

TRIANGLE KEYSTONE PICTURE,

In 4 Parts,

"THE SUBMARINE PIRATE." (A SCREAM)

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosmopolitan Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT!

"THE ADVENTURES OF
TERENCE O' ROURKE."

1st & 2nd Episodes.

A Thrilling and Romantic Serial Photoplay in 9 Episodes.

"WAR GRAPHIC"

and KEYSTONE COMICS.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917.

Showing:— 13th and 14th Episodes of

"THE GODDESS."

A Beautiful Serial Story.

ALSO

KEYSTONE COMICS.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph

Company, Ltd.

Tm2 Changkai; Luhangching.

F/8 Ichang, from Shanghai.

Kwangkongyan, Wilton Street,

from Shanghai.

Hoongon Steamship Company,

Mojl.

Yunchong, from Amoy.

Beeguanchan, from Amoy.

A. B. SORENGEN,

Act. Superintende.

Hongkong, March 3, 1917.

Eastern Extension, Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

Abdulla C. from Rangoon.

Graddock Antichius, from

Shanghai.

Federico, from Panama.

Horrobin Hongkong Hotel,

from Shanghai.

Kimcheong, from Saigon.

Kwongkee Shangwan Bukai,

from Singapore.

Linsleeping Gohonwoochan,

from Shanghai.